



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific
Northwest
Region

1982



Guide to Common Forest-Zone Plants

**Willamette, Mt. Hood, and
Siuslaw National Forests**

Guide to Common Forest-Zone Plants
Willamette, Mt. Hood, and Siuslaw National Forests

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This guide contains brief descriptions and line drawings of the most common woodland vascular plants of the Willamette, Mt. Hood, and Siuslaw National Forests. Site descriptions will be less accurate for other areas, though this booklet will be useful throughout Western Oregon north of Douglas County.

The guide is intended to aid land managers and forest technicians in making accurate floral identifications. Knowledge of the vegetation is the first step in applying resource-based land management including the land management guidelines developed by the Area Ecology Program's habitat-typing projects. The floral composition of a site is largely due to environmental effects; the species composition persisting in our woodlands has integrated over time climatic and soil interactions. Therefore careful observation of a site's flora can provide productivity and environmental sensitivity information.

(by Leroy Abrams, in 4 volumes, 1940, 1944, 1951, 1960; Stanford University Press) are suitable references for that area.

Organization of the guide is first by growth form (tree, shrub, fern, herb, grass, parasite) and second, for the herbs, by systematic ordering of the plant families as done by Hitchcock and Cronquist. This ordering of plant families places simple or reduced flower types first and complex, specialized flower types later. Because the first separation is by growth form (an arbitrary character), members of the same plant family can be found in different sections of the guide.

We have attempted to keep technical botanical language to a minimum without sacrificing precision. Some words will be unfamiliar to most casual users, but they can be readily found in a dictionary. Before using the guide in the field, we recommend that the user check for unfamiliar words and jot down key definitions where necessary. This booklet can not substitute for a botanical education, but it can help refresh and guide the user to the most common local species.

Each species description includes:

1. the scientific and common name
2. the computer code
3. a brief on the most likely sites where the plant will be found in this area
4. key identification features of the species, focusing particularly on those characteristics which separate it from other similar species
5. its plant family (according to Hitchcock and Cronquist)
6. illustrations of key features.

At the end of the guide there are 2 indices of all plants. The first orders the species by their common names and the second orders them by their Latin names.

We thank the University of Washington Press for the use of the excellent drawings by Jeanne R. Janish (Compositae by John H. Rumely).

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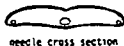
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Abies amabilis

- ABAM: Pacific silver fir
SITE: very abundant at middle elev.
(3,000 - 6,000 ft.) of Western
Cascades. Very moist to moderate-
dry sites. Found from S. Alaska
to Siskiyou Co., Calif.
10: to 60-70 m tall, with dense
foliage, tolerant. Needles
bright green, no stomata above,
fairly flat 1.5 - 3.0 cm long,
usually notched tips (pointed
on cone-bearing branches)
spreading horizontally with some
pointing forward and appressed.
Cylindrical, purplish cones 8-10
cm long, 3.5 - 4 cm wide. Bracts
shorter than scales. Resin
pockets in smooth, white outer
bark, becoming scaly on large
trees.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



needle cross section



Pacific silver fir

no stomata: bands above
2 below

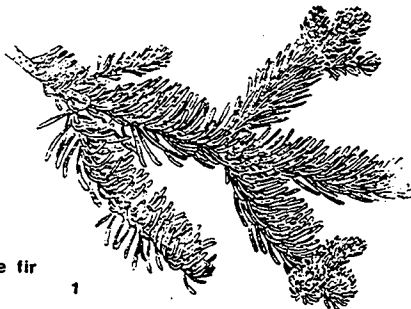
Abies lasiocarpa

- ARL2: subalpine fir
SITE: higher elevations, in Oregon
Cascades 4,000 ft. to treeline,
where fairly moist.
10: small, to 30 m tall; short stiff
branches make a narrow,
church-spire like crown. Bark
thin, grayish, with resin pockets
in inner bark. Needles
bluish-green, tending to turn
upward, tips notched or blunt,
stomatiferous (white lines) top
and bottom. Very large resin
ducts in needles (1/2 as wide
as midvein) seen in
cross-section. Cones purple,
6-10 cm long, 3.5 - 5 cm thick,
tips of bracts projecting at
pollination time, but concealed
by scales at maturity.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



stomatal band above
2 below



needle cross section

subalpine fir

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Abies procera

ABPR: noble fir
SITE: moist woods, mostly 2,000 - 5,000
ft. elev., in Western Cascades,
and higher spots in Oregon Coast
Range.
ID: to 70 m tall, loses lower
branches. Crown with short,
stiff branches, "herring-bone"
appearance from below because
of appressed, upward pointing,
crowded needles. Needles
bluish-green to silver, 1.5 -
3 cm long, stomata above and
below, tips blunt. Bark flaking,
grayish outer and reddish
beneath. Often have slightly
buttressed base. O-cones 11-18
cm long, 6 cm thick; scales
reddish-brown and nearly
concealed by exserted,
ruffle-edged bracts.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

2 stomatal bands above
2 below

noble fir

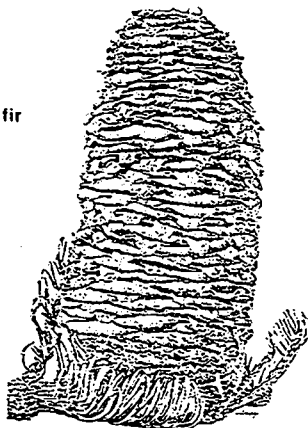


needle cross section

Shasta red fir

Abies magnifica var.
shastensis

ABRAS: Shasta red fir
SITE: dryer, upper slopes
of central Cascades, S of
McKenzie River only.
ID: upward pointing needles
like noble fir, but are
distinctly 4-angled in cross
section, cones with long
bracts, but shorter than
noble fir. Bark more reddish
than noble - but these 2
species do intergrade widely.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

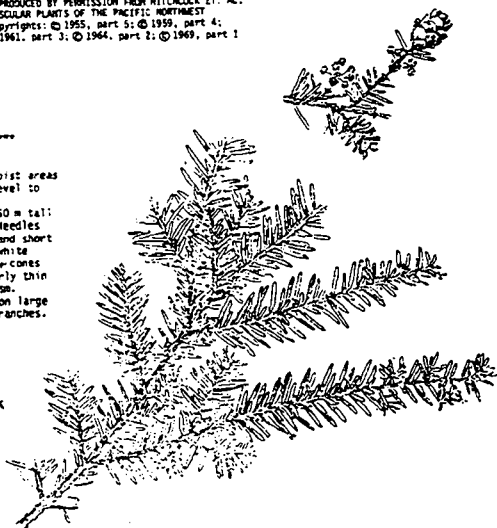


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Tsuga heterophylla
Washington State tree

- TSHE:** western hemlock
SITE: common, especially in moist areas and shady woods. Sea level to 5,000 ft. elev.
ID: large tree 30 to 50 or 60 m tall; with drooping leader. Needles flat, alternately long and short almost in a plane, not white above. Very abundant ♂-cones 1.5 - 2.5 cm long. Fairly thin bark, with tannins, in sm. scales, becoming thick on large trees. Retains lower branches.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

western hemlock



Tsuga mertensiana

- TSME:** mountain hemlock
SITE: alpine and sub-alpine, in Cascades from 4,000 to 9,000 ft.. to treeline, especially in cool areas.
ID: tree to 30-40 m tall, drooping leader. Needles thicker in the middle, basically four-sided, spirally arranged on boughs, of blue-green or dark green color with white stomata above and below. Bark furrowed and cracked, fairly thick, purple or reddish-brown. ♂-cones cylindrical, 3-6 cm long.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

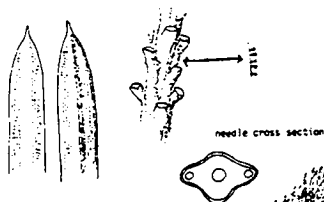
mountain hemlock



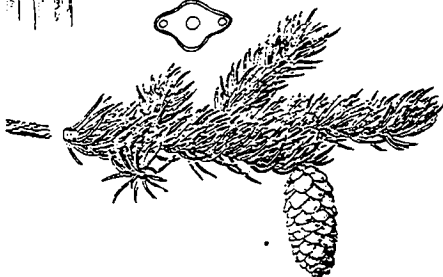
Picea engelmannii

- PTEN:** Engelmann spruce
SITE: montane, often near
swampy areas, higher
elevations; mostly 4000-6000
feet in Oregon Cascades,
ridge tops and frost pockets
ID: straight, spine-like
trees; thin bark, loosely
scaly, exfoliating like potato
chips. needles 2-3 cm long,
sharp but not very stiff;
ow-cones 4-5 cm long, yellow
to purple brown.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



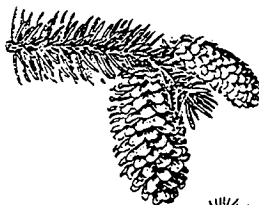
Engelmann spruce



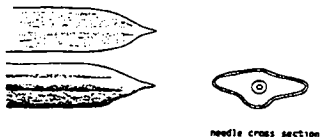
Picea sitchensis

- PISI:** sitka spruce
SITE: sea level and adjacent slopes
and coastal valleys of Oregon,
to 70 m tall with thin, grayish
bark in peeling small scales.
Needles light-green, flattened,
very stiff ("ouch! when you
handshake birch"), radial, 1.5
- 2.5 cm long with prominent
upper stomata and less evident
stomata below. O-cones 6-9 cm
long, rounded scales, papery.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



Sitka spruce



ponderosa pine

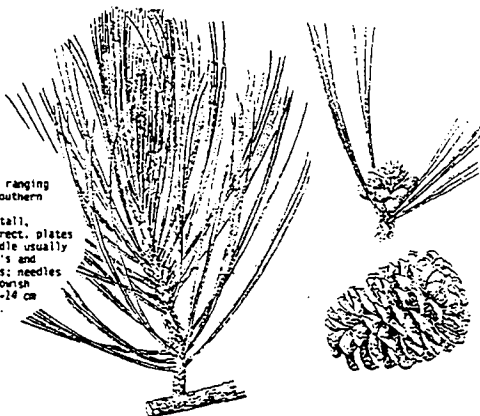
Pinus ponderosa

PIPO: ponderosa pine

SITE: drier areas of west
Cascades and widely ranging
east Cascades and southern
Oregon.

ID: large tree 50-60 m tall,
thick bark in huge rect. plates
on large trees; needle usually
in 3's, sometimes 2's and
rarely in 4's or 5's; needles
12-20 cm long, yellowish
green; cones 8-14 cm
long, broadly ovate.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



lodgepole pine

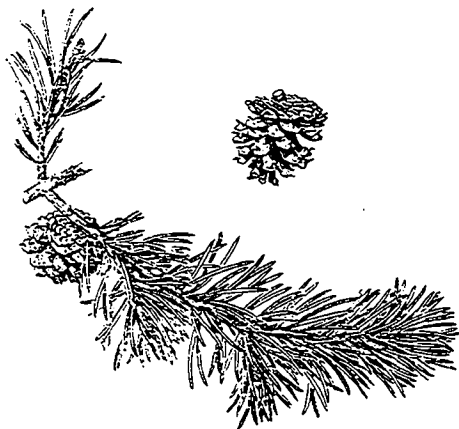
Pinus contorta

PIPO: lodgepole pine (also shore pine)

SITE: widespread and highly variable,
but in Oregon often in extreme
places and young successional
post-fire sites. Along coast
(shore pine) and abundant at
high elev. and east slope of
Cascades. Dry to moist sites,
even swampy.

ID: to 30 m tall, or contorted shape
near coast. Bark thin and scaly,
furrowed and ridged. Needles
two per fascicle, green or
yellowish, often curved. 3-
6 cm long. Cones 3-6 cm long,
lopsided shape, some remaining
closed until fire occurs.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



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Thuja plicata

THPL: western red cedar

SITE: moist to swampy soils, sea level to 4,500 ft.

ID: to 70 m tall, with huge diameter in age due to buttressed and fluted base. Bark thin, reddish, fissured, peels off in long strips. Scale-like needles, very flat and appressed to tip. Scale segments as broad as long, butterfly appearance beneath. Owcones .8 to 1.0 cm on long, ovoid.

FAMILY: Cupressaceae (cypress)



western red cedar



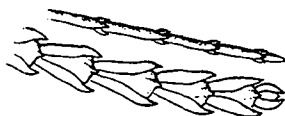
Calocedrus decurrens
(*Libocedrus*)

CADES: incense cedar

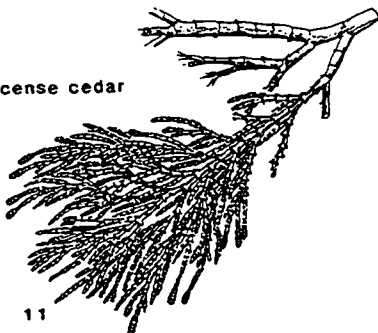
SITE: in drier areas of E & W Cascades and south, mid to low elevations.

ID: pyramidal trees with thick, smooth reddish brown bark; Owcones 2.5 cm long; scale-like leaves, strongly decurrent, and longer than wide, yellowish-green. wine-glass shaped scales. drought resistant.

FAMILY: Cupressaceae (cypress)



incense cedar



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Oregon white oak

Quercus garryana

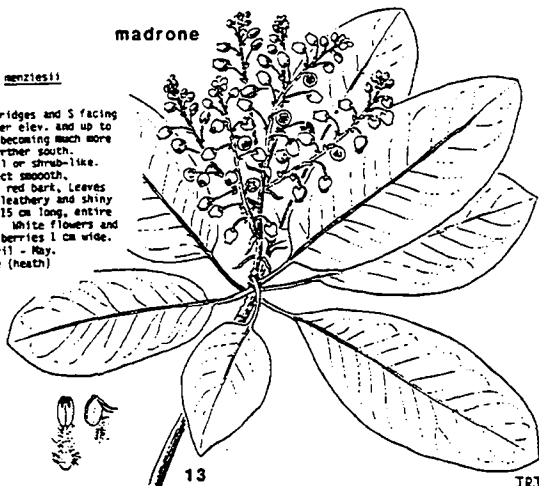
- QUA:** Oregon white oak
SITE: driest sites of Cascades,
 S facing slopes with grasses,
 and in large valleys; mostly
 low elev., up to 4,000 ft.
ID: to 30 m tall with thick, furrowed
 bark. Leaves deciduous, green
 above and paler below, deeply
 lobed, 3 - 7 per side, entire
 or slightly toothed. Fruit an
 acorn, 2 - 3 cm long and 2 cm
 broad, eatable after tannin
 removed. Flowers April - June.
FAMILY: Fagaceae (beech)



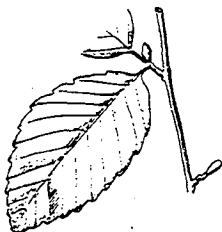
madrone

Arbutus menziesii

- ARBE:** madrone
SITE: dry sites, ridges and S facing
 slopes, lower elev. and up to
 5,000 ft., becoming much more
 abundant further south.
ID: to 30 m tall or shrub-like.
 Very distinct smooth,
 exfoliating red bark. Leaves
 evergreen, leathery and shiny
 green, 7 - 15 cm long, entire
 or serrate. White flowers and
 red-orange berries 1 cm wide.
 Flowers April - May.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



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Alnus rubra

- ALRU: red alder
SITE: moist sites, along streams and
seeps, and in the damp Coast
Range. Sea level to 3,500 ft.
to 25 m tall. Thin gray bark
covered by pale crustose lichens.
ID: Leaves elliptic, 5 - 15 cm long,
edges slightly rolled under
(revolute), upper deep green
(high nitrogen content), lower
surface rusty and slightly hairy.
Winter buds blunt or abruptly
short-pointed. Catkins out
before leaves, 5 - 12 cm long,
1.5 - 2 cm long, ovoid and
woody. Flowers on previous
year's growth. Nitrogen fixing
bacterial nodules on roots.
Flowers March - April.

FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)



red alder

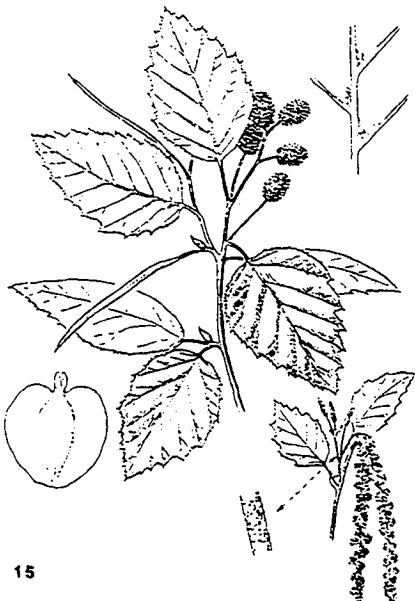


Sitka alder

Alnus sinuata

- ALSI: Sitka alder
SITE: moist to very moist higher
elev. 3,000 to timberline,
usually indicates snowslide
conditions; snow creep or
avalanche paths, or along streams
and lakes.
ID: tree or shrub to 10 m tall, bark
reddish-brown then gray-black.
Leaves narrow to broadly ovate,
3-10 cm long, edges not rolled
under, serrate to sinuate, bottom
slightly paler than top. Winter
buds sharply pointed. Catkins
appear with leaves on current
growth, to 10 cm long, 1.5
cm long, 3-6 per branch. Flowers
May - July.

FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)



Corylus cornuta hazelnut

- COCO:** hazelnut
SITE: lower elevations on well-drained soil, fairly dry sites of western central Oregon Cascades.
ID: shrub 1-3 m tall; petioles 5-10 mm long; leaf 4-10 cm long, doubly serrate, very pubescent; zig-zag twigs, staminate catkins before leaves develop; nut edible, hairy 1.5 cm long; ours is variety californica; flowers, January-March.
FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)



Castanopsis chrysophylla

- CACH:** chinquapin
SITE: low-mid elevations as a tree, higher elevations as shrub only; slightly dry sites of western central Cascades.
ID: large shrub to small tree up to 30 m tall; thick furrowed bark; leaves lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, entire, yellow-green to golden fuz underneath; fruit in spiny, burlike involucre; flowers, April-June.
FAMILY: Fagaceae (beech)

chinquapin



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Ribes sanguineum

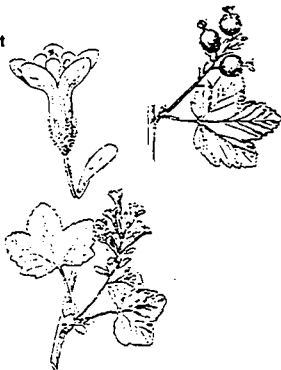
red currant

RISA: red currant

SITE: low-mid elev., open to wooded, dry to moist, productive areas west of Cascades.

ID: erect, unarmed shrub 1-3m tall. Leaves 2.5-6cm broad, 5-lobed, pubescent. Flw. pale to deep rose. Berry nearly globose, 7-9mm long, dark blue covered with white waxy coating. Flowers March - June.

FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)



Ribes viscosissimum

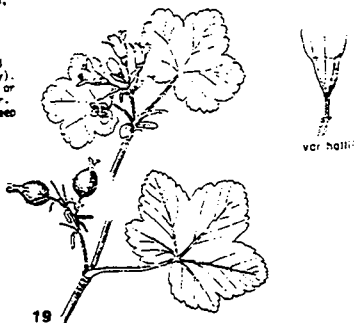
sticky currant

RIVI: sticky currant

SITE: variable, along creeks and in open to heavily wooded, moist to fairly dry areas. Low to high elevations.

ID: straggly unarmed shrub to 2m tall. Leaves 3 or 5-lobed, 3-6cm broad, toothed puberulent & glandular (sticky). petals cream, calyx greenish or yellow-gr. hypanthium tubular. berry ovoid, 10-12mm long, deep bluish-black, bad taste and smell. Flowers May - June.

FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)



Lewis mockorange

Philadelphus lewisii

- PHLEZ:** Lewis mockorange
SITE: in gullies and stony soils of watercourses, and rocky cliffs, talus slopes. Lower elev. W. of Cascades, to 7000 ft E of Cascades.
ID: shrub, rounded to erect, 1.5-2.5 m tall. Opposite, decid. lvs; new lvs finely serrate. Dichotomous branching, almost smelling twigs. Fragrant flws. 3-11 in terminal racemes, petal white, inferior ovary. Flws May-July.
FAMILY: Hydrangeaceae (hydrangea)



whipplevine

Whipplea modesta

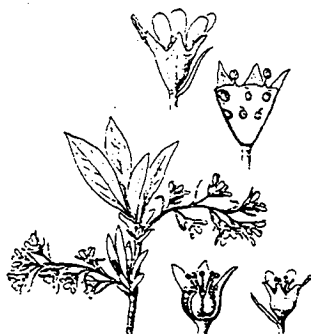
- WHMO:** modest whipples or whipplevine.
SITE: mid to low elev., slightly dry sites, sometimes open and rocky forests of West Cascades.
ID: trailing shrub mat forming, up to 1m long stems with numerous short erect shoots with terminal flowers. Flowers inconspicuous, 5-6 white petals, = # stamens. Leaves ovate, 1-2.5 cm long, .5-1.5 cm broad, remotely serrulate, opposite. Flowers April-June.
FAMILY: Hydrangeaceae (hydrangea)



Oesleria (Osmaronia) cerasiformis

Indian plum

- OSCE: Indian plum or osoberry
 SITE: widespread, low to mid elev W Cascades
 to coast; stream banks, roadsides &
 moist to dry woods.
 ID: shrub to small tree 1.5-3 m tall,
 purplish-brown bark, lvs 5-12 cm long,
 to 4 cm broad, glab above, when crushed
 smell like cucumbers, flws green-white,
 fragrant, in axillary pendant racemes.
 Flws March-April.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Physocarpus capitatus

Pacific ninebark

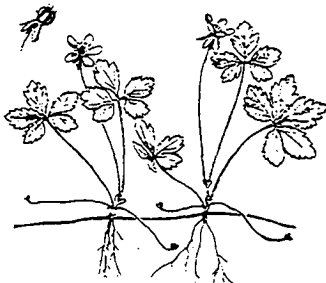
- PHCAS: Pacific ninebark
 SITE: moist sites at low elev W of Cascades,
 along streams, swamps, lake margins.
 ID: spreading to erect shrub 2-4 m tall,
 angled glabrous branches; lvs 3 or 5
 lobed less than 1/2 length & biserrate,
 dark green above & paler below. Petals
 4 mm long. Flws May-June.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



strawberryleaf blackberry

Rubus pedatus

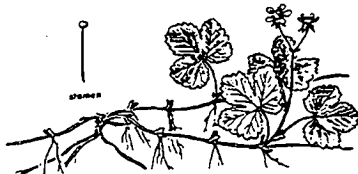
- RUPE:** strawberryleaf blackberry
SITE: moist forests, widespread from sea level to subalpine.
ID: unarmed trailing perennial, 5 leaflets or 3 with deeply dissected pair. Plus single only, white petals 5-11 mm long. Plus May-July.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Rubus lesioccocus

dwarf bramble

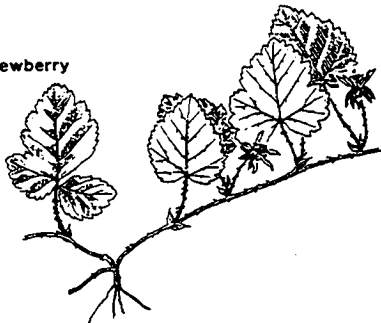
- RULA:** dwarf bramble
SITE: widespread, low to high elevation forests, moderately dry to fairly moist.
ID: unarmed trailing perennial shrub, leaves strawberry-like, 3-6 cm broad, shallowly to deeply 3-lobed; doubly serrate. white flowers, petals 5-8 mm long, many stamens. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



snow dewberry

Rubus nivalis

- RUNI:** snow dewberry or varnish-leaf blackberry or snow bramble.
SITE: low to mid-high elev., deep woods of moderate moisture. Widespread though never abundant.
ID: trailing perennial with bright green, varnish-like evergreen leaves prominently 3-lobed and prickly on undersurface of veins. Flowers June - July.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



salmonberry

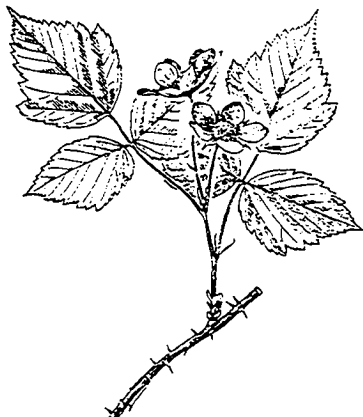
Rubus spectabilis

RUSP: salmonberry

SITE: in moist and very moist
 coniferous woods, along streams.
 Most abundant below 3,000 ft. and
 in Coast Range.

ID: shrub to 3 m tall, forming
 thickets and strongly
 rhizomatous, armed with prickles
 that come off of older branches.
 Leaves pinnate, 3 ovate leaflets,
 terminal one 4 - 9 cm long.
 1 or 2 flowers on short leafy
 branches, showy red color. Fruit
 raspberry like, eatable, yellow
 to reddish (salmon). Flowers
 March - June.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



thimbleberry

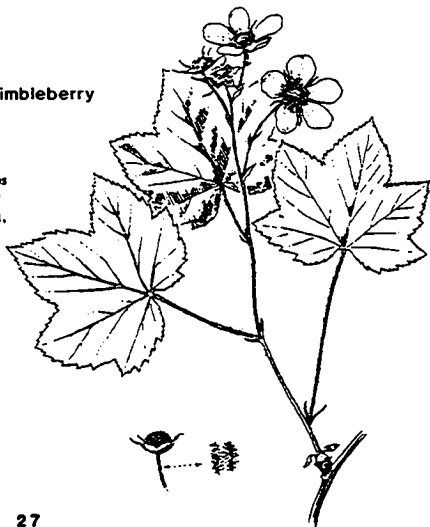
Rubus parviflorus

RUPA: thimbleberry

SITE: moist and very moist sites on
 coniferous forests, along streams
 and seeps; up to subalpine areas
 though common at low elev.

ID: erect shrub to 2 m tall, unarmed,
 flaking bark. Leaves palmately
 5 lobed, 6 - 15 cm long and a
 little broader, doubly serrate.
 Flowers with white (or pinkish)
 petals, 3 - 7 in terminal
 corymbs. Berry raspberry-like,
 red, eatable. Flowers May -
 July.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



RUBUS SUMMARY TABLE

***** CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR COMMON BLACKBERRY LIKE PLANTS ***** ALL ARE IN THE GENUS RUBUS

species name common name	armed?	berry	plant stature	# leaflets per leaf	flower color	other
<u>pedatus</u> strawberry leaf bb	-	red 4 cm long	trailing to 1 m long	5	white	decid. stems
<u>lasiococcus</u> dwarf bramble	-	red 1 cm wide	trailing to 2 m long	3	white	decid. stems
<u>nivalis</u> snow dewberry	+	red 4 mm wide	trailing to 2 m long	1	pink-purple	lvs evergreen, varnish like
<u>leucodermis</u> blackcap	+	dk purple-blk 1.2 cm wide	trailing to 2 m tall 1-3 m long	3	white	blue cast on stems
<u>orsinus</u> trailing bb	+	black 2.5 cm long	trailing 5-6 m long	3	white	seses on separate plants
<u>spectabilis</u> salmonberry	+ or -	salmon 1-1.5 cm wide	1-3 m tall	3	pink-red	moist sites coastal
<u>parviflorus</u> thimbleberry	-	red 1 cm wide	.5-2 m tall	1	white	flaking bark palmately 5-lobed lvs
<u>procerus</u> Himalayan bb	+	black 1.5 cm wide	thickets to 3 m tall to 10 m long	5	white	leaflets serrate, ovate-oblong
<u>laciniatus</u> evergreen bb	+	black 1-1.5 cm wide	thickets to 2.5 m tall to 10 m long	5	pink-white	leaflets deep and sharply lobed

(bb=blackberry)

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subalpine spiraea

Spiraea densiflora

- SPDE:** subalpine spiraea
SITE: widespread in moist areas, stream edges, swamps; low to subalpine elev.; the more common high elev. spiraea.
ID: low, spreading to erect shrub, to 1 m tall, freely branching, no hairs on branches. Leaves 4 - 10 cm long, bright green above, finely serrate 1/2 length. Flowers pink to rose in dense flat-topped corymb; late June - August.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Douglas spiraea

Spiraea douglasii

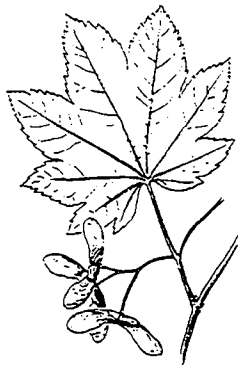
- SPDE:** Douglas spiraea
SITE: moist, along streams, swamps, lake margins; low to subalpine elev. more abundant in valleys.
ID: erect shrub 1-2 m tall; freely branching, fine hairs. lvs 4-10 cm long, dark green & glab above, paler below, remotely serrate no more than 1/2 length. Fls white-purplish in elongate corymb. Fls June-Aug.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Acer circinatum

vine maple

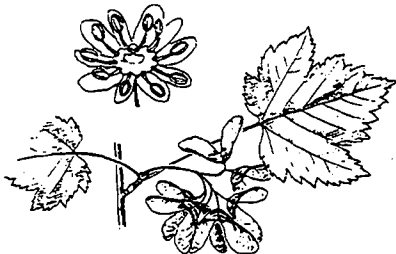
- ACEI:** vine maple
SITE: widespread in coniferous forests, very low to 5,500 ft., prefers moderate moisture, well-drained sites, common in younger, disturbed areas.
ID: shrub or small tree to 8 m tall, forming thickets with large prostrate branches, bark smooth and pale; leaves deciduous and thin, 7-9 lobed, serrate, broader than long, 3-6 cm long. Few flowers, .5-1.0 cm broad, stamens inserted at inner edge of round disc; fruit double samara, wings almost 180° spread.
FAMILY: Aceraceae (maple)



Douglas Rocky Mountain maple

Acer glabrum var. douglasii

- ACGLD:** Douglas rocky mountain maple fairly widespread, tends to occupy drier sites than vine maple; in Oregon Cascades up to 7,000 ft., especially on rocky ridge tops and talus slopes.
SITE:
ID: shrub or small tree up to 10 m tall. (In Oregon, usually smaller than vine maple.) Grayish to reddish pale bark. Leaves thin and deciduous, 3 or 5 lobed, twice serrate, as broad as long, 2-14 cm long. Few flowers, about .8 cm broad, stamens inserted on outer edge of lobed disc; fruit double samara with wings spread less than 90° spread. Flowers April to June.
FAMILY: Aceraceae (maple)



Rhamnus purshiana

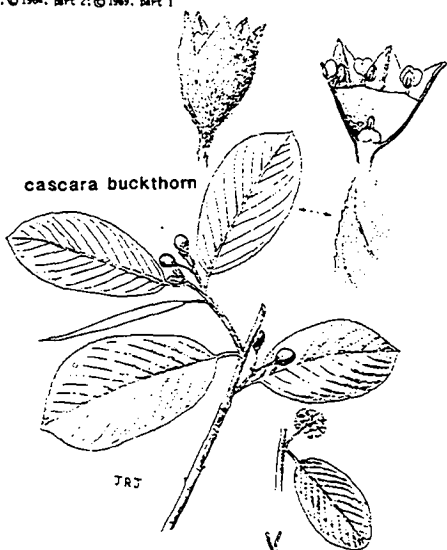
RHPU: Cascara buckthorn

SITE: lower elev. Cascades and Western Oregon valleys, in warm well-drained and moderately moist soils.

TO: shrub or low tree to 10 m tall; bark gray-brown or gray-reddish, mottled, with yellow inner bark and bitter taste (collected for medicinal value). Leaves deciduous, dark glossy green with 10 - 12 prominent parallel veins on each side, 6 - 10 cm long, very finely serrulate. Berries purple-black **POISONOUS**, though eaten by band-tailed pigeons. Flowers 8 - 50, small, greenish, plant may be monoecious. April to June.

FAMILY: Rhamnaceae (buckthorn)

cascara buckthorn



785

Oxopanax horridum

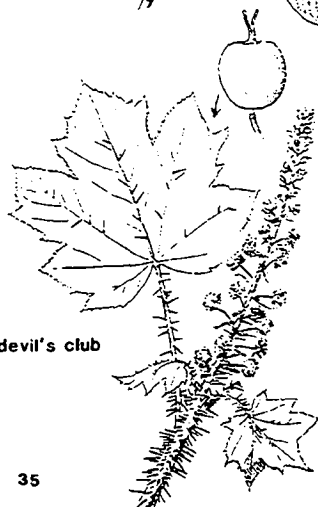
OPHO: devil's-club

SITE: moist and very moist coniferous forests, along streams, swamps; usually at intermediate elev. in Western Cascades.

TO: shrub to 3 m tall, erect or semi-prostrate. Heavily armed branches and leaf blade veins. Leaves huge (10 - 35 cm broad), palmately 7 - 9 lobed. Many small flowers in sm. umbels in elongate racemes or panicles. Berries bright red (**POISONOUS**). Flattened, .5 - .8 cm long. Flowers May - July.

FAMILY: Araliaceae (ginseng)

devil's club

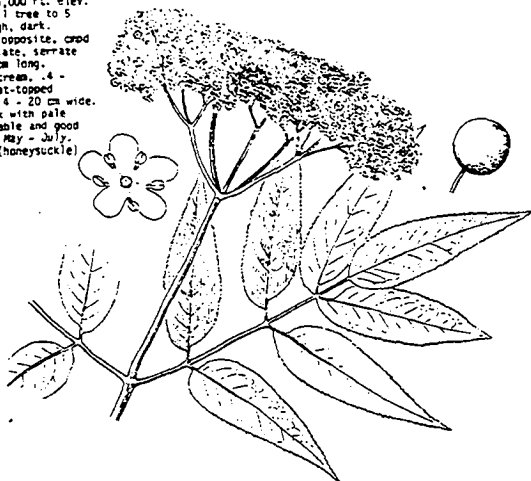


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Sambucus cerulea

blue elderberry

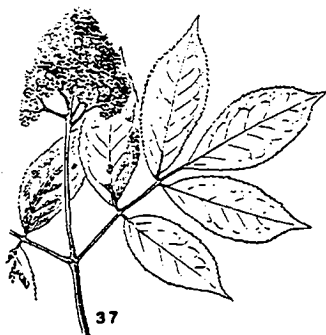
- SAGE:** blue elderberry
SITE: moist to moderate sites, usually in sun, near streams or roads, and in clearcuts and occasionally in woods. Up to 5,000 ft. elev.
ID: tall shrub or small tree to 5 m tall. Bark rough, dark. Leaves deciduous, opposite, compound with 5 - 9 lanceolate, serrate leaflets, 5 - 15 cm long. Flowers white or cream, .4 - .7 cm wide, in flat-topped terminal clusters 4 - 20 cm wide. Berries blue-black with pale waxy coating, eatable and good in wine. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



red elderberry

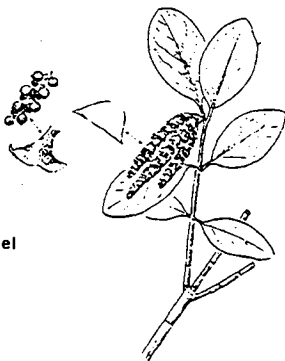
Sambucus racemosa

- SARA:** red elderberry
SITE: moist areas, often near streams. Occasionally in forest but usually in sun. Lower elev. to about 5,500 ft. locally.
ID: tall shrub or small tree to 5 m tall. Smooth bark; opposite compound leaves, 5 - 7 leaflets which are lanceolate, sharply serrate, 4.5 - 17 cm long. Flowers white, .3 - .6 cm wide, in rounded topped clusters 4 - 10 cm long. Berry color variable, usually red to dark purple; not choice human food, some varieties may cause discomfort. Flowers March to July.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



Garrya fremontii

- GAFFR: Fremont siltkassel or bear brush
SITE: in moderate sites, lower elev. mostly
in open areas, clearcuts. On Columbia
River and in Lane Cty. becoming more
common southward.
12: shrub 1-3 m tall, lvs beneath fine
hairy, 4-8 cm long, not undulate
margined. Plants with separate sexes:
unique "siltkassel" pendant racemes:
Globose purple berries, 5-6 mm thick.
Fls Jan.-May.
FAMILY: Garryaceae (siltkassel)

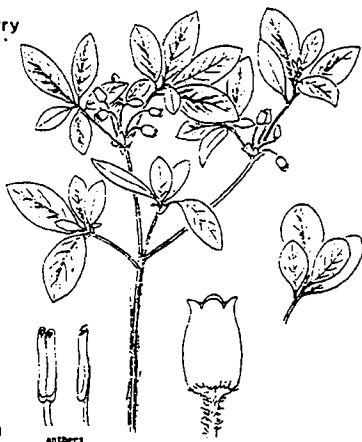


Fremont siltkassel

fool's huckleberry

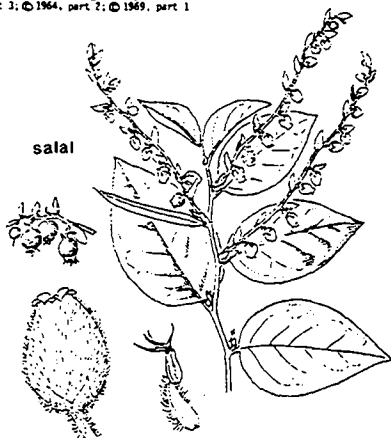
Menziesia ferruginea

- MEFE: fool's huckleberry
SITE: moist to very moist and cool
coniferous forests and along
streams. Intermediate elev.,
2,500 - 5,000 ft. mostly.
Securing less common S of
McKenzie River.
10: deciduous shrub up to 2 m tall,
fine hairs on young branches.
Leaves thin, clear green,
serrulate, ovate-elliptic, 4 -
6 cm long. Flowers
yellowish-red, capsules .5 -
.7 cm long.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Gaultheria shallon

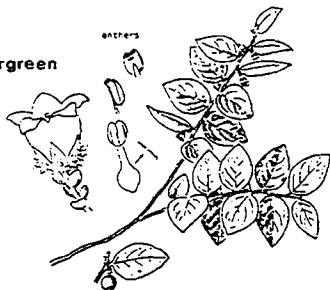
- GASH:** salal
SITE: variable and widespread, dry to moderately moist coniferous woods, usually slightly drier sites in Cascades. Plant size indicates site productivity.
ID: erect or creeping shrub .5 to 3 m tall (lush coast range). Leaves evergreen and glossy, ovate, 5 - 9 cm long, sharply serrulate. Flowers pink, .7 - 1.0 cm long, in terminal or subterminal racemes, 5 - 15 flowers. Fruit purple, sticky, .6 - 1.0 cm broad, eatable. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Gaultheria ovatifolia

- GASH:** wintergreen
SITE: mid elevations in moderate forested sites, widespread, especially 3,000 - 5,000 feet in Oregon Cascades. Mostly damp & cold places.
ID: low shrublet, less than 3 m tall. Leaves ovate, 2-4 cm long, 1.5-3 cm broad, persistent, thick, serrate margins. Bright red berry. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

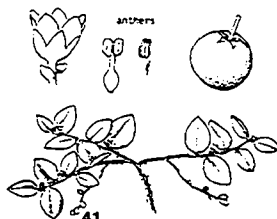
wintergreen



alpine wintergreen

Gaultheria humifusa

- GASH:** alpine wintergreen
SITE: subalpine to alpine; in moist sites, near ponds, etc.
ID: low shrublet, leaves oval 1-2 cm long, .5-1.5 cm broad, entire or slightly serrulate, reddish fruit. May form small mats in open areas. Flowers July - August.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



oval-leaf huckleberry

Vaccinium ovalifolium

- VAOV:** oval-leaf huckleberry
SITE: intermediate elev. in dark coniferous woods, moderate moisture, mostly 2,000 to 5,000 ft. elev.
ID: spreading deciduous shrub to 1 m tall. Twigs much angled. Leaves ovate-elliptic, 2-4 cm long, hairless veins, entire or very finely serrulate. Flowers when leaves beginning to expand. Flowers single, on curved pedicel .1 - .5 cm long, which is not enlarged beneath berry. Berry purple-black or blue-black, tasty but dry. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

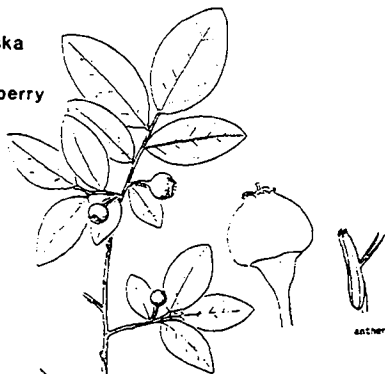


Alaska

Vaccinium alaskense

huckleberry

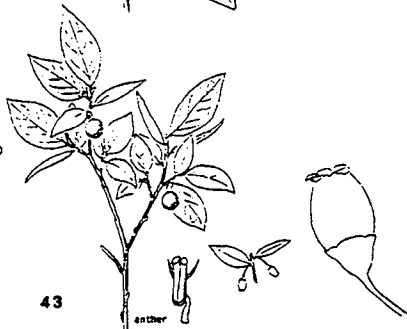
- VAAL:** Alaska huckleberry
SITE: intermediate elev. in dark coniferous woods, often cooler sites of moderate moisture, mostly 2,500 - 6,000 ft. elev.
ID: shrub to 1.2 m tall, deciduous. Twigs slightly angled. Leaves ovate-elliptic, 2.5 - 6 cm long, small hairs on underside midvein, entire or slightly serrulate. Flowers when leaves expanded. Flowers single, on straight pedicel usually 1.0 - 1.5 cm long, enlarged below ovary. Berry purple-black to blue-black, tasty but tart. Flowers May - June.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



big huckleberry

Vaccinium membranaceum

- VAPE:** big huckleberry
SITE: intermediate elev. on west slope of Cascades, mostly 3,000 - 6,500 ft., sites of variable moisture.
ID: deciduous shrub up to 2 m tall; twigs somewhat angled; leaves oblong or ovate-elliptic, 2 - 5 cm long, finely serrate nearly entire length. Flowers single, on pedicel .5 - 1.0 cm long. Berry purple, very tasty and widely collected. Flowers April to June.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



HUCKLEBERRY SUMMARY TABLE

***** CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR COMMON HUCKLEBERRIES (VACCINIUM sp.) *****

species name common name	max. plant ht. (cm)	berry color	pedicel length cm	leaf margins serrate	leaf shape	leaf length cm	branches angular in cross section	miscellaneous characteristics	temp. indicator	elevation feet
<u>oxatum</u> evergreen hb	400	dark purple- black	.2-1.0	sharp full length	ovate to ovate- lanceolate	2-5	somewhat	evergr. leaves mostly coastal distribution	warm	0 - 3000
<u>alaskaense</u> Alaska hb.	120	blue- or purple-blk	.5-1.5	none or bottom 1/2	ovate-ellip. veins not prom.	2.5-6	somewhat	small glands on leaf lower midvein	cool	3000- 5000
<u>ovalifolium</u> ovalleaf hb.	100	blue- or purple-blk	.1-.5	none or very slight	ovate-ellip. veins prominent	2-4	conspicuous	no glands on leaf pedicel curved	medium	3000- 5000
<u>deliciosum</u> blueleaf hb	30	blue	.3-.6	none or upper 1/2 to 2/3	obovate	1.5-5	inconspicuous	tastiest berry bright fall colors	coldest	5000- 7000
<u>membranaceum</u> Big hb	200	purple or purple-red	.5-1.0	yes, fine full length	ovate to ovate- elliptic	2-5	somewhat	berries collected leaves long pointed	cold	3000- 6000
<u>parvifolium</u> red hb	400	bright red	.1-.4	none (some on juvenile)	oval to oblong- elliptic	1-2.5	prominent	green branches	warm	800- 4000
<u>scoparium</u> goose hb	25	bright red very small	.2-.25	finely serrulate	lanceolate	.8-1.5	strongly	broom-like branching	colder	4000- 7000
<u>Menziesia</u> <u>ferruginea</u> Yogi's hb	200	NONE 1 capsules	1 - 2	crenulate- serrulate	ovate-ellip. to ellip.-obovate	4-6	somewhat	corolla yellowish-red	cool & wet	2500- 6000

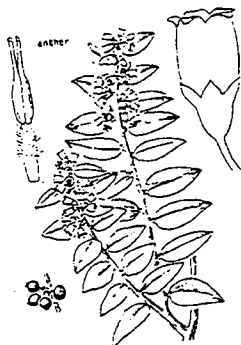
hb = huckleberry, bb = blueberry, wb = whortleberry

All of these plants have deciduous leaves and urn-shaped flowers with fused petals.

evergreen huckleberry

Vaccinium ovatum

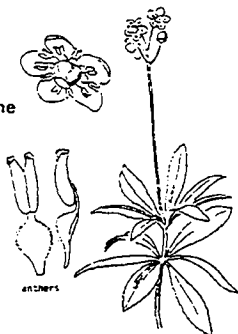
- YADY:** evergreen huckleberry
SITE: coastal species, sandy and silty loam soils, occasional in low elev. w. Cascades.
ID: evergreen shrub .5-4 m tall, dark green glossy lvs with sharply serrulate margins, 2-5 cm long, in horiz. rows. fls pink, 3-10 per raceme, berries purplish-black, tasty(musky). Fls April-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Chimaphila umbellata

prince's pine

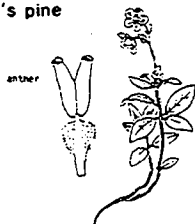
- CHUM:** prince's pine (Pipsissewa)
SITE: widespread in coniferous forests; mostly at intermediate elevations; medium to dry sites.
ID: plant 10-30 cm tall; 5-15 fls (umbel-like) filaments not hairy. Leaves elliptic-obovate, evergreen. Fls June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Chimaphila menziesii

little prince's pine

- CHUM:** little prince's pine
SITE: widespread in coniferous woods, especially at middle elev. and moisture.
ID: plant 5-15cm tall, 1-3 flowers. filaments have hairy swollen base. leaves elliptic, sometimes white-veined. differs from big pr. pine by having darker green lvs, smaller lvs and entire plant stature is smaller. (than CHUM)
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



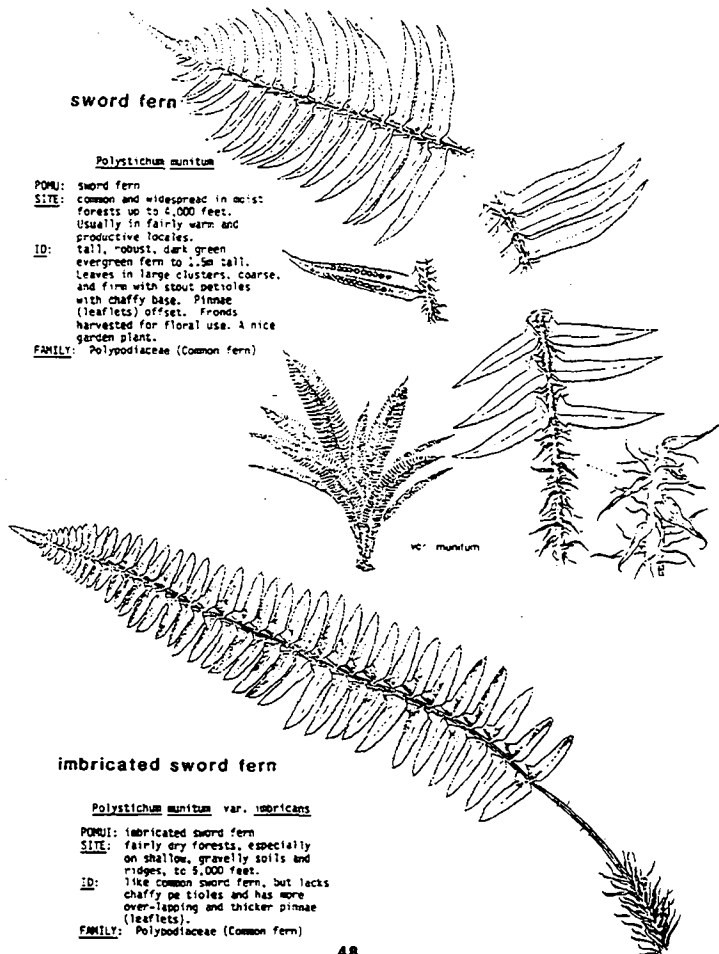
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sword fern

Polystichum munium

- POWU:** sword fern
SITE: common and widespread in moist forests up to 4,000 feet. Usually in fairly warm and productive locales.
ID: tall, robust, dark green evergreen fern to 2.5m tall. Leaves in large clusters, coarse, and firm with stout petioles with chaffy base. Pinnæ (leaflets) offset. Fronds harvested for floral use. A nice garden plant.

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)



imbricated sword fern

Polystichum munium var. imbricans

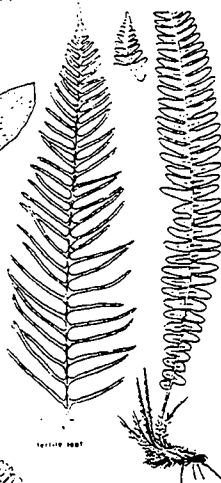
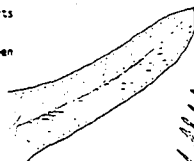
- POWU:** imbricated sword fern
SITE: fairly dry forests, especially on shallow, gravelly soils and ridges, to 5,000 feet.
ID: like common sword fern, but lacks chaffy petioles and has more overlapping and thicker pinnæ (leaflets).
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

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Blechnum spicant

deer fern

- BLSP: deer fern
SITE: very moist and productive forests
up to 5,000 feet and along
streams, seeps, etc.
ID: fairly thick and glossy evergreen
leaves to 80cm tall. Petiole
3-25 cm long, reddish. Pinnae
(leaflets) in 35-70 pairs,
opposite or offset. Important
browse for domestic and wild
animals. Choice garden plant.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)



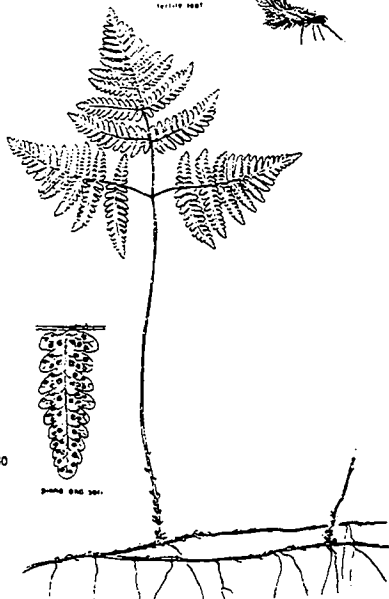
wood fern

Gymnocarpium dryopteris
(Dryopteris disjuncta)

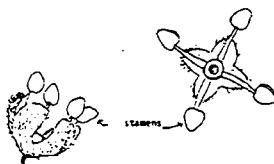
- BYDR: wood fern
SITE: moist forest sites and along
streams and seeps, etc.
ID: Delicate deciduous fern;
scattered leaves up to 18 cm
long and 25 cm wide, usually
wider than long. Petiole 10-30
cm long.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (common fern)



petiole and spor.



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stinging nettle

Urtica dioica

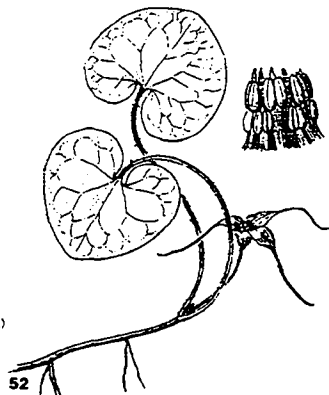
- URDL:** Stinging nettle
SITE: Wet to swampy sites, usually in open, up to 5,500 feet in wet meadow but more common on low woodland seeps; on deep soils.
ID: Rhizomatous perennial 1-3m tall. Lvs 7-15cm long, coarsely serrate, opposite. Stems with stinging hairs (NASTY!). Flowers inconspicuous, greenish, monoecious. Fls May-Sept.
FAMILY: Urticaceae (nettle)



wild ginger

Asarum canadense

- ASCA3:** wild ginger
SITE: fairly moist forests at low and mid elev., widespread.
ID: short herb with extensive rootstocks, may form large mats. Deep green persistent leaves 4-10cm long, up to 15cm broad, heart-shaped; spicy odor when crushed. Flowers bristly-purple to greenish-yellow, very long, tapered calyx lobes. Flowers April - July.
FAMILY: Aristolochiaceae (birthwort)

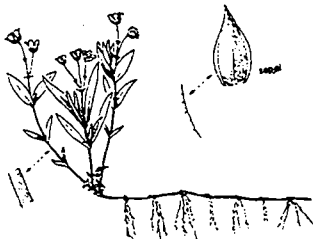


bigleaf sandwort

Arenaria macrophylla

ARMA3: bigleaf sandwort

SITE: widespread, dry to moist forests and meadows, most elev., both sides of Cascades.
ID: may form loosely matted patches, stems 3 or 4 angled, 5-15cm long. Many leaves, linear-elliptic to lanceolate, acute, 2-5cm long and 3-15mm broad. Petals white, sepals acute. Flowers May - August.
FAMILY: Caryophyllaceae (pink)

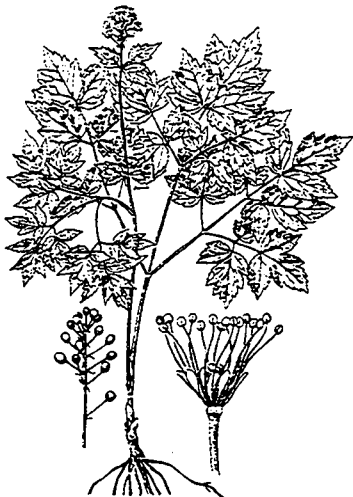


baneberry

Actaea rubra

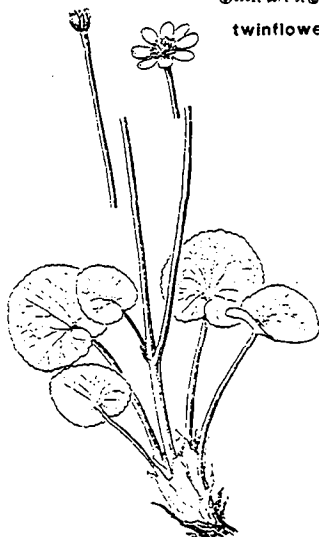
ACRU: baneberry

SITE: moist and very moist forests and streambanks at low and mid elevations.
ID: 40-100cm tall herb with compound leaves in 3's and semi-pinnate. Many small flowers, 2-3mm long with white petals. Striking berries white or red. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



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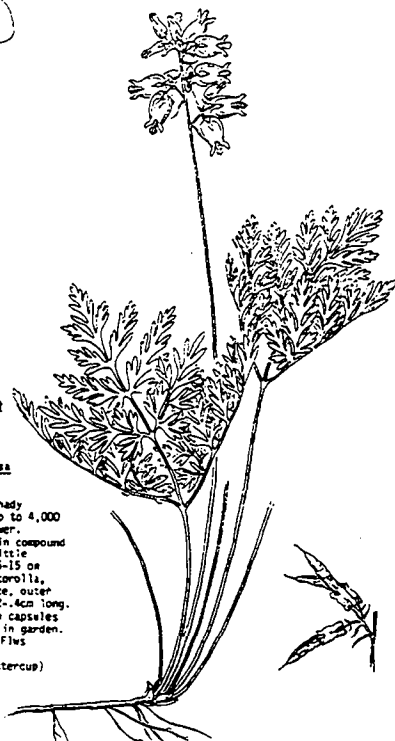
twinflower marshmarigold



Caltha biflora

CABI: Twinflower marsh marigold
SITE: Wet and swampy areas, in standing water. Mostly sub-alpine and alpine where common.
ID: To 15cm tall. Showy yellow or white flowers, 2 per stem on long peduncles to 34cm long. Leaves as broad as long, kidney or heart shaped. Flws late May-Aug.
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

bleedingheart



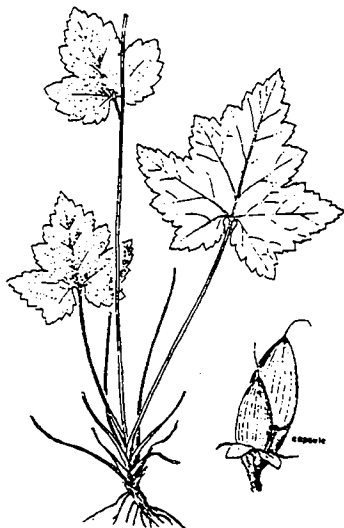
Dicentra formosa

DIFO: Bleeding heart
SITE: Fairly moist very shady coniferous woods, up to 4,000 feet, but common lower.
ID: Up to 45cm tall, thin compound light green lvs, brittle rhizomes. Flowers 5-15 on scape, pink-purple corolla, heart-like appearance, outer petals with spurs 2-4cm long. Shiny black seeds in capsules 2-3.5cm long. Nice in garden.
POISONOUS foliage. Flws Mar-July.
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

coolwort foamflower

Saxifraga trifoliata var. unifoliata

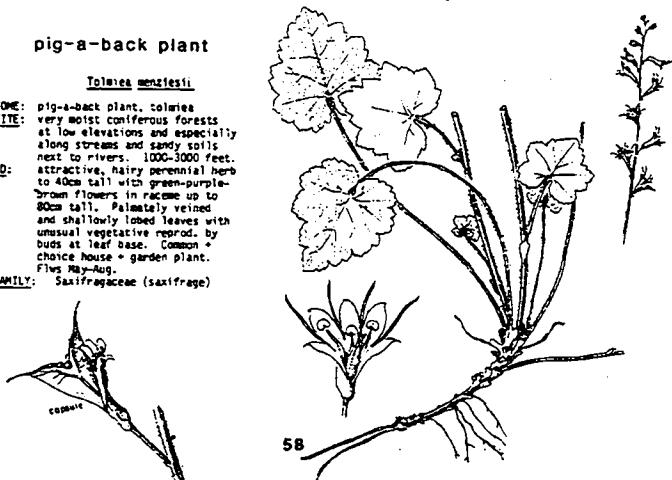
- TIUM:** coolwort foamflower
SITE: mid elevations,
coniferous forests of moderate
to considerable moisture,
productive sites.
ID: basal leaves up to 12cm
broad, 8cm long, palmately
lobed. Flowering stems
20-45cm tall. Flowers small,
white; calyx 1.5-3.0mm long.
Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Saxifragaceae (saxifrage)



pig-a-back plant

Tolmiea menziesii

- TIUM:** pig-a-back plant, tolmiea
SITE: very moist coniferous forests
at low elevations and especially
along streams and sandy soils
next to rivers. 1000-3000 feet.
ID: attractive, hairy perennial herb
to 40cm tall with green-purple-
brown flowers in raceme up to
80cm tall. Palmately veined
and shallowly lobed leaves with
unusual vegetative reprod. by
buds at leaf base. Common -
choice house - garden plant.
Fls. May-Aug.
FAMILY: Saxifragaceae (saxifrage)

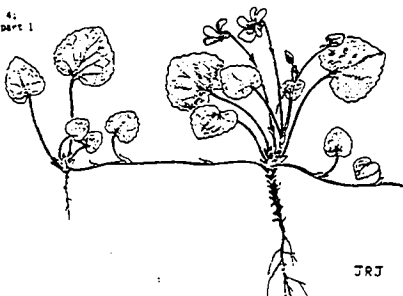


evergreen violet

Viola sempervirens

- VIOL:** evergreen violet
SITE: in medium-moist forests at low to mid elevations, widespread west of Cascades.
ID: perennial with scaly rhizomes, leaves usually spotted, cordate-lanceolate to nearly reniform, 1-3cm broad, serrulate-crenulate, thick and leathery and persistent. Petals lemon-yellow to gold, lower 3 purplish lined, upper 2 bearded. Flowers March - June.

FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)



V. sempervirens

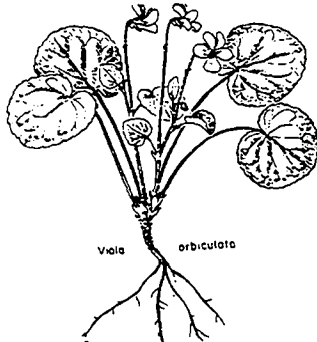
JRJ

backwoods violet

Viola orbiculata

- VIOL:** backwoods violet
SITE: moist woods at middle and higher elevations.
ID: Short herb without spotted leaves; leaves ovate-cordate to nearly orbicular--2.4cm broad, serrulate-crenulate and fairly thin, usually not persist thru winter. Not stoloniferous. Flowers like V. sempervirens but much longer stigmatic area. Flowers May - August.

FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)



Viola

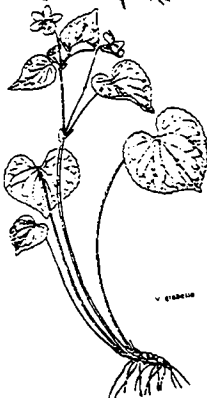
orbiculata

yellow violet

Viola glabella

- VIOL:** yellow violet
SITE: moist forests and along streams at low to middle elevations. Moistest sites of these 3 violets.
ID: perennial with leaf blades reniform to ovate-cordate, usually abruptly acute, crenate-serrulate. Flowers 8-14cm long on stems 5-30cm tall, petals clear yellow, lower 3 purplish lined and lateral pair bearded. Flowers March - July.

FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)

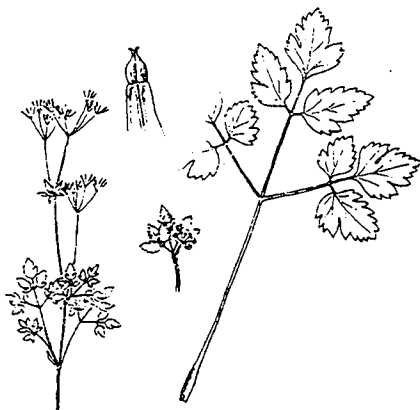


V. glabella

sweetroot

Osmorhiza chilensis

- OSCM: sweetroot or sweet cicely
SITE: moist forests from
low to fairly high elevations.
ID: Sweet-smelling root.
leaves ternately to pinnately
1-3 times compound, leaflets
lanceolate to orbicular.
Flowering in loose compound
umbels. Flowers April-June.
FAMILY: Umbelliferae (parsley)



bunchberry

Cornus canadensis

- COCA: bunchberry (dwarf dogwood)
SITE: Cool coniferous forests, moderate
moisture. Usually on thick duff
or old rotted logs; intermediate
elevations mostly, but from 1000-
5000 feet.
ID: Short, creeping rhizomatous; less
than 20cm tall. Leaves 4-7 in
terminal whorl, 2-8cm long,
prominent pinnate veins. Flowers
small, greenish-white, in
condensed head-like cyme with
four large white to pink showy
bracts. Fruit bright coral red.
.6-.8cm long (edible). Fls
June-Aug.
FAMILY: Cornaceae (dogwood)

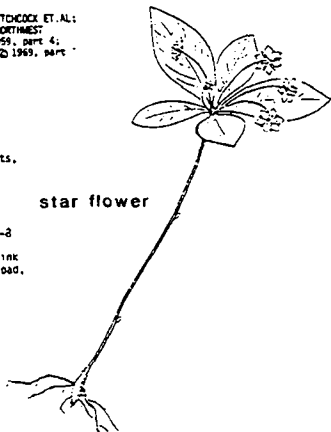


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Trientalis latifolia

TRLA: star flower
SITE: fairly moist coniferous forests, in shade up to 4500 feet elevation, widespread, occasionally in prairies and dry openings.
ID: small plant up to 25cm tall, leaves from terminal whorl, 4-8 in Ø, 3-10 cm long, entire. Flowers on slender pedicel, pink to rose color, .8 to 1.2cm broad, 6 or 7 petals. Have erect tubers, 1-2cm long. Fls Apr-July.
FAMILY: Primulaceae (primrose)

star flower



salmon polemonium

Polemonium carneum

POCA2: salmon polemonium
SITE: fairly moist sites in woods and openings, mostly lower and mid elev., productive sites.
ID: pretty salmon fls, or yellow to white or purple. Leaves alt., pinnately compd. 30-100 cm tall, woody rhizome and loosely clustered stems. Fls May-July.
FAMILY: Polemoniaceae (phlox)



spreading phlox

Phlox diffusa

PKD1: spreading phlox
SITE: natural openings at mid to upper elevation, sub-alpine and alpine; dry harsh sites (serpentine indicator).
ID: mat-forming perennial herb up to 10cm tall. Leaves opposite, .5-2.0cm long and 1-.2cm wide. Flowers solitary, tubular base and abruptly spreading lobes, bluish fading to white.
FAMILY: Polemoniaceae (phlox)

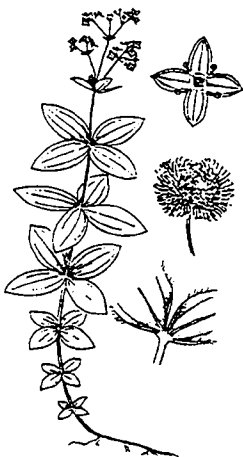


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Oregon bedstraw

Galium oregonum

GADR: Oregon bedstraw
SITE: widespread, moderately moist forests and meadows at low to 5,000 feet elev.
ID: Stems arising singly, erect, 10-40 cm tall, leaves in 5-8 whorls of 4. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 1.5-5cm long. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Rubiaceae (madder)



sweet-scented bedstraw

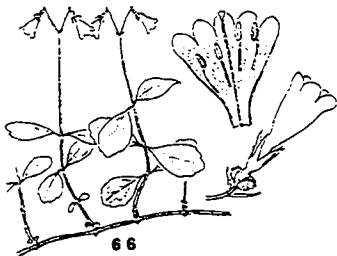
Galium triflorum

GATR: Sweet-scented bedstraw
SITE: moist woods at low to middle elevations.
ID: stems prostrate or perhaps scrambling over other vegetation, 20-80cm long. Leaves mostly 6 in a whorl (4 on smaller branches), narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 1.5-4.5cm long. Lvs vanilla-scented. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Rubiaceae (madder)

twinflower

Lonicera borealis

LIBO2: twinflower
SITE: very common in coniferous forests, low elevation to 5000 feet intermediate moisture.
ID: low trailing evergreen, very shiny leaves (many have small teeth), .7-2.5cm long and .5-1.5cm wide. Flowers tubular, small, in pairs on long peduncles, pale pink. Excellent in garden. Fls June-Sept.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



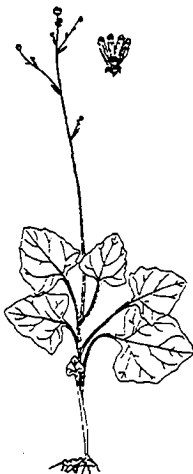
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pathfinder

Adenocaulon bicolor

ADSI: pathfinder
SITE: in moist woods, mostly
at low and middle elevations.
ID: herb up to nearly in
tall, usually 30cm tall.
Leaves long petiolate, large
and thin, deltoid-renaliform
to subreniform, 3-15cm wide
and closely white-woolly
beneath. Flowers June -
September.

FAMILY: Compositae (aster)

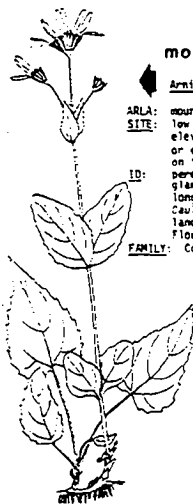


mountain arnica

Arnica latifolia

ARL: mountain arnica
SITE: low to fairly high
elev., moist woods, meadows
or even rocky places depending
on the variety.
ID: perennial 10-60cm tall,
glabular and may be hairy,
long petiolate basal leaves.
Cauline lvs mostly 2-4 pairs,
lance-elliptic or broader.
Flowers June - July.

FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



woodland groundsel

Senecio sylvaticus

SES: woodland groundsel
SITE: common weed in disturbed areas
at all elevations.
ID: annual (introduced) 15-80cm tall.
Leaves pinnatifid, 2-12cm long
and 4-4cm wide. Flowers in
heads yellow-orange, less than
1cm wide, with minute ray
flowers.

FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



bull thistle

Cirsium vulgare

- CIVU:** bull thistle
SITE: disturbed areas, low to 5000 feet, mostly in clearcuts and roadcuts.
ID: 30-150cm tall, biennial introduced weed heavily armed. Leaves pinnatifid. Flowers perfect (bisexual), purple, bracts spine-tipped.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



Canada thistle

Cirsium arvense

- CIAR:** Canada thistle
SITE: widespread in disturbed areas, mostly at mid-elevations and below.
ID: unisexual heads, plant 30-120cm tall, leaves white - tomentose beneath. Flowers pink-purple to white. Bracts spineless. Fls July - August.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



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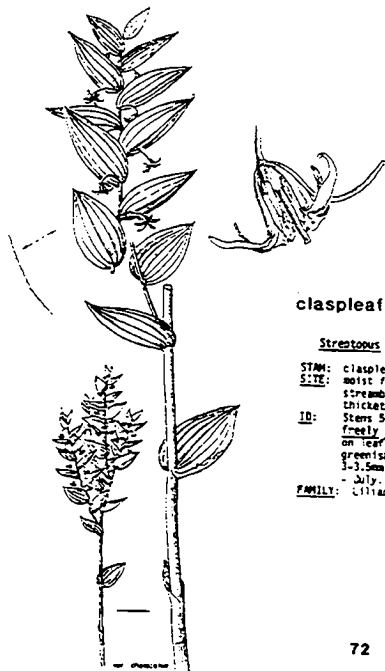
twisted stalk

Streptopus roseus

STRO: twisted stalk
 SITE: moderately moist forests, deep
 soils and good or very good
 productivity; up to 6,000 feet,
 becoming less common S of
 McKenzie River.

ID: stems 15-30cm tall; unbranched
 or occasionally branched.
 Leaf edges with small hairs.
 Flowers 1 or 2 per peduncle,
 white or greenish-yellow
 (+ red streaks), anthers 2mm
 long. Fls June-July.

FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



claspleaf twisted stalk

Streptopus amplexifolius

STAM: claspleaf twisted stalk
 SITE: moist forests and
 streambanks, mountain
 thickets.

ID: Stems 50-100cm tall,
 freely branching. Small hairs
 on leaf edges. Flowers
 greenish-tinged white, anthers
 1-3.5mm long. Flowers May
 - July.

FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)

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California false hellebore

Veratrum californicum

VECA: California

false hellebore

SITE: very wet places,

swamps, creek bottoms and

very moist woodlands at all

elev.

ID:

stems 1.5-2.0m tall,

numerous lvs. ovate to

oblong-lanceolate, 20-30 cm

long, strongly sheathing at

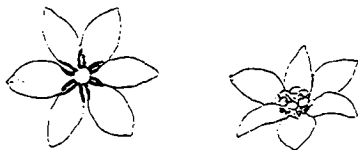
base. Flowers greenish-tinged

white in freely branching

dense panicle. Flowers June

-August.

FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



false hellebore

Veratrum viride

VEVI: false hellebore

SITE: wet to swampy sites, in woods

or more commonly in swampy

openings; upper elevation and

sub-alpine areas, less common

at lower slopes.

ID: Annual stem 1-2m tall; few leaves

oblong-elliptic, to 35cm long.

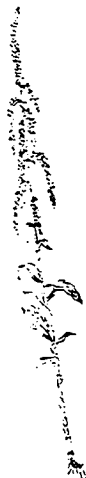
Flowers yellow-green, in open,

loose, and drooping panicle.

Fls. late June-Sept. POISONOUS

to animals and people.

FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



Disporum hookeri **fairybells**

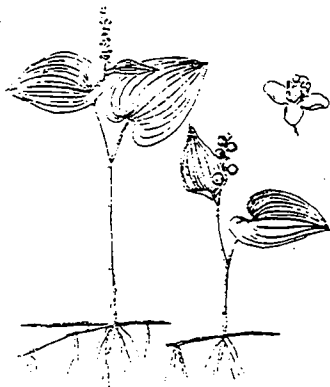
- DIPO:** fairybells
SITE: moist and very moist woods, low to middle elevations, both sides of Cascades.
ID: sparingly branched stem; lvs ovate to ovate-elliptic, 5-15cm long, strongly cordate and oblique at base. 2-3 creamy white flowers; stems protrude from tepals. 4-6 seeded red berries. Flowers April - July.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



false lily-of-the-valley

Maianthemum dilatatum

- HABIT:** false lily-of-the-valley
SITE: moist and very moist forests and wet openings, along streams and seeps, up to 3500 feet.
ID: attractive herb 10-35cm tall, usually 2 leaves (or a third small leaf); leaves 5-11cm long and broad. Flowers white, berries red = **POISONOUS**. Fls May-June.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



avalanche fawnlily

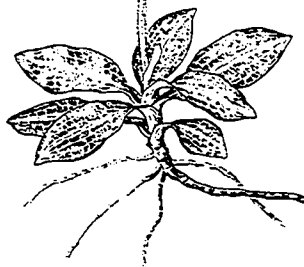
Erythronium montanum

- ERNO:** avalanche fawnlily
SITE: subalpine to alpine forests and meadows and rocky areas.
ID: leaves broadly ovate to oblong-lanceolate, not mottled, 10-20cm long, 2-6cm broad. Flowers 1-3, tepals white, fading to pink. Flowers late June - September.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)

rattlesnake plantain

Goodyera oblongifolia

- GOOB: rattlesnake plantain
SITE: widespread, moderately
dry to moist woods at all
elevations up to sub-alpine.
ID: 25-40 cm tall with basal
leaves that are
ovate-lanceolate, thickish,
3-7 cm long and dark green
white mottling, especially
on midvein. Many flowered
raceme with greenish white
flowers.
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)

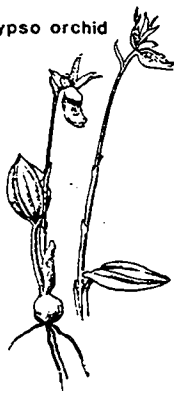
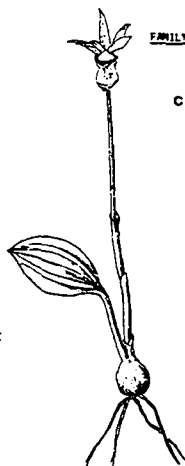


Goodyera oblongifolia

Calypso bulbosa

- CARLZ: Calypso orchid
SITE: moist, shaded woods
at low to middle elevations.
ID: 5-20 cm tall herb from
ovoid corm. leaf
ovate-elliptic, 3-6 cm long.
Single flower, hooded over
opening to lip.
yellowish-purple; striking.
Flowers May-June
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)

calypso orchid



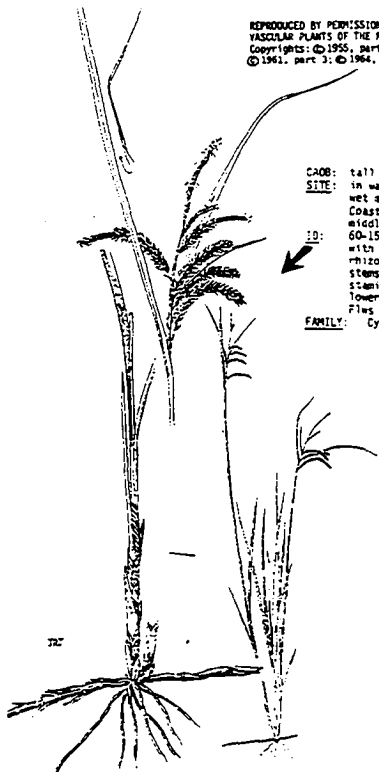
Calypso bulbosa

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tall sedge

Carex obnata

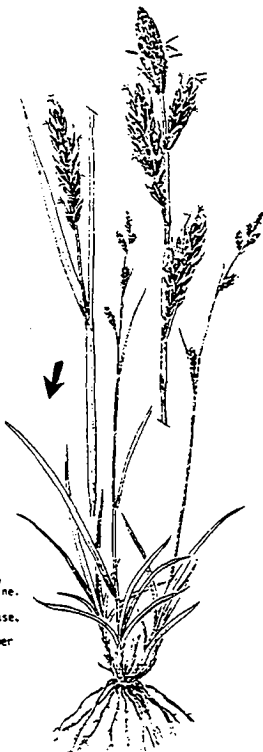
CAOB: tall sedge
SITE: in water on very wet ground,
wet meadows; often with willow.
Coastal swamps and riverbeds to
middle elev. Cascades.
ID: 60-150cm tall, in dense tufts
with long, stout, creeping
rhizomes. Coarse and stout
stems. Terminal spike has
staminate fls below pistillate;
lower spikes all pistillate.
Fls Apr-July.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)



woodrush sedge

Carex luzulina

CALU: woodrush sedge
SITE: bogs and wet meadows from low
elev. hills to near timber line.
ID: 15-60cm tall in small, tight
tufts; leaves crowded near base.
3-.9cm wide and 6-15cm long.
Terminal spike staminate, lower
pistillate. Fls June-Aug.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)



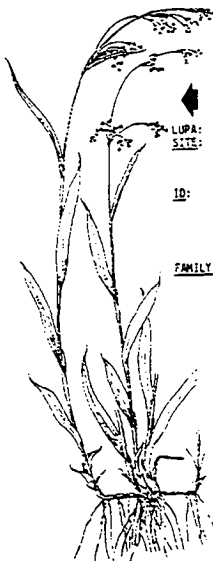
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woodrush

Luzula parviflora

LUPA: woodrush
SITE: very variable climatic sites
from moist coastal forests to
alpine slopes and dry coniferous
woods; in upper elev. burns.
ID: 20-50cm tall; nodding branches.
2-4 leaves off of stems. .3-1.0cm
broad. Flowers single or in
pairs; often occurs without
flowers and looks like a grass.
Fls May-Aug.

FAMILY: Juncaceae (rush)



dewey sedge

Carex oeweyana

CADE: dewey sedge
SITE: very moist forest sites and in
wet forest openings, streambanks;
sea level to timber line.
ID: 20-100cm tall, in clumps without
rhizomes. 4-10 spikes, staminate
(♂) flowers below the
pistillate (♀). Fls May-July.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)

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Pterospora andromedea

pinedrops

Pterospora andromedea

- PTAR:** pinedrops
SITE: coniferous forests
at low to high middle
elevations. Widespread in
Doug.-fir and Ponderosa pine
forests.
ID: unbranched stem, 30-100
cm tall, many flowers and
reddish-brown, somewhat sticky
stem. Dry stalks may remain
1 or more years. Flowers
June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

gnome plant

Hemitomes congestum

- NECO:** gnome plant
SITE: low and middle
elevations and intermediate
moisture status, in deep
humus.
ID: bracteate flowers,
pinkish-yellow, 1-2 cm long,
4 petals connate over half
their length. Stems 3-10 cm
tall. Non-green parasite.
Flowers June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

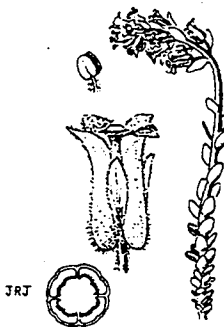


Hemitomes congestum

pinesap

Hypopitys monotropa

- MYRO:** pinesap
SITE: in deep coniferous
forests at low to middle
elevations and intermediate
moisture status.
ID: 5-25 cm tall,
pinkish-sienna colored and
drying dark brown. Racemes
recurved and becoming erect
in fruit. Oval anthers,
1 mm long and hairy filaments,
axile placentation. Flowers
May-July.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Hypopitys monotropa

INDEX

(all species listed in alphabetical order of their common names)
(adjectives follow the more general common name)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	COMPUTER CODE	PAGE
<u>Alnus rubra</u>	alder, red	ALRU	15
<u>Alnus sinuata</u>	alder, sitka	ALSI	15
<u>Anemone deltoidea</u>	anemone, 3-leaf	ANDE	55
<u>Anemone lyallii</u>	anemone, Lyall	ANLY2	55
<u>Arnica latifolia</u>	arnica, mountain	ARLA	68
<u>Rhododendron albiflorum</u>	azalea, Cascades	RHAL	40
<u>Actaea rubra</u>	baneberry	ACRU	54
<u>Xerophyllum tenax</u>	beargrass	XETE	71
<u>Galium oregonum</u>	bedstraw, Oregon	GAOR	66
<u>Galium triflorum</u>	bedstraw, sweet-scented	GATR	66
<u>Campanula scouleri</u>	bellflower	CASC2	67
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<u>Rubus laciniatus</u>	blackberry, evergreen	RULA2	28
<u>Rubus procerus</u>	blackberry, himalayan	RUPR	28
<u>Rubus pedatus</u>	blackberry, strawberry leaf	RUPE	25
<u>Rubus ursinus</u>	blackberry, trailing	RUOR	26
<u>Rubus leucodermis</u>	blackcap	RULE	26
<u>Dicentra formosa</u>	bleeding heart	DIFO	56
<u>Pachistima myrsinites</u>	boxwood, Oregon	PAMY	32
<u>Rubus lasiococcus</u>	bramble, dwarf	RULA	25
<u>Bromus vulgaris</u>	brome, Columbia	BRVU	79
<u>Ceanothus sanguineus</u>	buckbrush	CESA	34
<u>Cornus canadensis</u>	bunchberry	COCA	62
<u>Calypso bulbosa</u>	calypso orchid	CABU2	78
<u>Alliostropa virgata</u>	candystick	ALVI	83
<u>Rhamnus purshiana</u>	cascara buckthorn	RHPU	35
<u>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</u>	cedar, Alaska yellow	CHNO	12
<u>Calocedrus decurrens</u>	cedar, incense	CADE3	11
<u>Thuja plicata</u>	cedar, western red	THPL	11
<u>Prunus emarginata</u>	cherry, bitter	PREM	24
<u>Castanopsis chrysophylla</u>	chinguapin	CACH	17
<u>Coralorrhiza mertensiana</u>	coralroot, Western	COME	85
<u>Coralorrhiza maculata</u>	coralroot, spotted	COMA3	85
<u>Populus trichocarpa</u>	cottonwood, black	POTR2	14
<u>Ribes lacustre</u>	currant, prickly	RILA	20
<u>Ribes sanguineum</u>	currant, red	RISA	19
<u>Ribes viscosissimum</u>	currant, sticky	RIVI	19
<u>Ribes bracteosum</u>	currant, stink	RIBR	20
<u>Ceanothus integerrimus</u>	deerbrush ceanothus	CEIN	34

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<u>Vaccinium membranaceum</u>	huckleberry, big	VAHE 43
<u>Vaccinium deliciosum</u>	huckleberry, blueleaf	VADE 44
<u>Vaccinium ovatum</u>	huckleberry, evergreen	VAOV 46
<u>Menziesia ferruginea</u>	huckleberry, fool's	MEFE 39
<u>Vaccinium scoparium</u>	huckleberry, grouse	VASC 44
<u>Vaccinium ovalifolium</u>	huckleberry, oval-leaf	VAOV2 43
<u>Vaccinium parvifolium</u>	huckleberry, red	VAPA 44
<u>Montia sibirica</u>	Indian lettuce	MOSI 53
<u>Monotropa uniflora</u>	Indian pipe	MOUN 83
<u>Oemleria (Osmaronia) cerasiformis</u>	Indian plum	OSCE 23
<u>Vancouveria hexandra</u>	inside-out flower	VAHE 57
<u>Iris tenax</u>	iris, Oregon	IRTE 77
<u>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</u>	kinnikinnick (bearberry)	ARUV 42
<u>Larix occidentalis</u>	larch, western	LADC 12
<u>Maianthemum dilatatum</u>	lily-of-the-valley, false	MADI2 76
<u>Listera caurina</u>	listera, Northwest	LICA3 77
<u>Lupinus latifolia</u>	lupine, broad-leaved	LULA 59
<u>Arbutus menziesii</u>	madrone	ARME 13
<u>Arctostaphylos columbiana</u>	manzanita, hairy	ARCO 42
<u>Arctostaphylos nevadensis</u>	manzanita, pinemat	ARNE 42
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<u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	maple, big-leaf	ACMA 14
<u>Acer circinatum</u>	maple, vine	ACCI 33
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<u>Philadelphus lewisii</u>	mockorange, Lewis	PHLE2 21
<u>Mimulus lewisii</u>	monkey flower	MILE 65
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<u>Sorbus sitchensis</u>	mountain ash, Sitka	SOSI 30
<u>Urtica dioica</u>	nettle, stinging	URDI 52
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<u>Anaphalis margaritacea</u>	pearly ever-lasting	ANMA 69
<u>Pedicularis racemosa</u>	pedicularis, sickle-top	PERA 65
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<u>Synthyris reniformis</u>	syntheris, round-leaved	SYRE	65
<u>Rubus parviflorus</u>	thimbleberry	RUPA	27
<u>Cirsium arvense</u>	thistle, Canada	CIAR	70
<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	thistle, bull	CIVU	70
<u>Trillium ovatum</u>	trillium, Pacific	TROV	75
<u>Linnaea borealis</u>	twinflower	LIBO2	66
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<u>Viola orbiculata</u>	violet, backwoods	VIOR2	60
<u>Viola sempervirens</u>	violet, evergreen	WISE	60
<u>Viola glabella</u>	violet, yellow	VIGL	60
<u>Whipplea modesta</u>	whipplevine	WHMO	21
<u>Elymus glaucus</u>	wildrye, blue	ELGL	79
<u>Salix scouleriana</u>	willow, Scoulers's	SASC	16
<u>Gaultheria ovatifolia</u>	wintergreen	GAOV	41
<u>Gaultheria humifusa</u>	wintergreen, alpine	GAHU	41
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<u>Cassiope mertensiana</u>	white heather	CAME	47
<u>Castanopsis chrysophylla</u>	chinquapin	CACH	17
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<u>Ceanothus sanguineus</u>	buckbrush	CESA	34
<u>Ceanothus velutinus</u>	snowbrush	CEVE	34
<u>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</u>	Alaska yellow cedar	CHNO	12
<u>Chimaphila menziesii</u>	little prince's pine	CHME	46
<u>Chimaphila umbellata</u>	prince's pine	CHUM	46
<u>Cirsium arvense</u>	Canada thistle	CIAR	70
<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	bull thistle	CIVU	70
<u>Claytonia lanceolata</u>	springbeauty	CLLA	53
<u>Clintonia uniflora</u>	queencup beadlely	CLUN	75
<u>Coptis laciniata</u>	cutleaf goldthread	COLA	55
<u>Corallorhiza maculata</u>	spotted coralroot	COMA3	85
<u>Corallorhiza mertensiana</u>	Western coralroot	COME	85
<u>Cornus canadensis</u>	bunchberry	COCA	62
<u>Cornus nuttallii</u>	Pacific dogwood	CONU	16
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<u>Dicentra formosa</u>	bleeding heart	DIFO	56
<u>Disporum hookeri</u>	fairybells	DIHO	76
<u>Elymus glaucus</u>	blue wildrye	ELGL	79
<u>Epilobium angustifolium</u>	fireweed	EPAN	61
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<u>Galium triflorum</u>	sweet-scented bedstraw	GATR	66
<u>Garrya fremontii</u>	Fremont silktassel	GAFR	39
<u>Gaultheria humifusa</u>	alpine wintergreen	GAHU	41
<u>Gaultheria ovatifolia</u>	wintergreen	GAOV	41
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<u>Larix occidentalis</u>	western larch	LAOC	12
<u>Linnaea borealis</u>	twinflor	LIBO2	66
<u>Listera caurina</u>	Northwest listera	LICA3	77
<u>Lonicera ciliosa</u>	trumpet honeysuckle	LOCI	36
<u>Luetkea pectinata</u>	partridge foot	LUPE	59

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<u>Ribes lacustre</u>	prickly currant	RILA	20
<u>Ribes sanguineum</u>	red currant	RISA	19
<u>Ribes viscosissimum</u>	sticky currant	RIVI	19
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<u>Rubus laciniatus</u>	evergreen blackberry	RULA2	28
<u>Rubus lasiococcus</u>	dwarf bramble	RULA	25
<u>Rubus leucodermis</u>	blackcap	RULE	26
<u>Rubus nivalis</u>	snow dewberry	RUNI	25
<u>Rubus parviflorus</u>	thimbleberry	RUPA	27
<u>Rubus pedatus</u>	strawberry leaf blackberry	RUPE	25
<u>Rubus procerus</u>	Himalayan blackberry	RUPR	28
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<u>Spiraea densiflora</u>	subalpine spiraea	SPDE	31
<u>Spiraea douglasii</u>	Douglas spiraea	SPDO	31
<u>Streptopus amplexifolius</u>	claspleaf twisted stalk	STAM	72
<u>Streptopus roseus</u>	twisted stalk	STRO	72
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<u>Symphoricarpos mollis</u>	creeping snowberry	SYMO	38
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<u>Trientalis latifolia</u>	starflower	TRLA	64
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<u>Urtica dioica</u>	stinging nettle	URDI	52
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<u>Vaccinium membranaceum</u>	big huckleberry	VAME	43
<u>Vaccinium ovalifolium</u>	oval-leaf huckleberry	VAOV	43
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